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### HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE, 18, '34.

[Read, and ordered to be printed.]

*Mr. Preston made the following report, with Senate  
Resolution, No. 15.*

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred a resolution, "That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving suitable testimonials to Major George Croghan (now a Colonel in the army of the United States,) and to the officers and soldiers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defending Fort Sandusky against the attack by the combined forces of British and Indians during the last war," have had it under consideration, and beg leave to report—

That few events during the late war are entitled to more honorable mention than the defence of Fort Stephenson, on the 1st and 2d of August, 1813, whether we consider the boldness of the design, the gallantry of the execution, or the important consequences which resulted from its success. The course of the campaign on the northwestern frontier, up to that period, had thrown the main body of the American army under the immediate command of General Harrison in the rear of Fort Stephenson, and rendered a still further retreat into the interior not improbable. The commanding general, upon assuming his position at Seneca town, left Fort Stephenson under the command of Major Croghan, with orders that, if the enemy approached with cannon, he should relinquish the post, and fall back upon the main army at Seneca town, where the general had established his head-quarters. Fort Stephenson was at that time in a perfectly defenceless state. It was a slight stockade, planked with block-houses, without a ditch or any other exterior defence, to be defended by between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty effective men, provided with one 6-pounder, having seven charges of powder, and a pig of lead, and the ammunition amounting to forty rounds of musket cartridges. Upon receiving the command, Col. Croghan addressed himself with great assiduity to such preparations as would enable him to withstand an attack: with an insufficient and accidental supply of tools and implements he surrounded the fort by a ditch, cut down and removed the forest to musket-shot distance from the

fort, and made such repairs as were absolutely necessary upon the stockade.

These improvements, pushed on with unceasing diligence and labor, were just completed when intelligence was received at head-quarters, that the enemy had raised the siege of Fort Meigs, and that General Proctor, at the head of his British and Indian forces, and provided with cannon and howitzers, was approaching the American stations on Sandusky. This state of things seemed to make the contingency upon which Fort Stephenson was to be abandoned; and, accordingly, an order from the commander-in-chief was sent to Colonel Croghan, directing him to fall back upon Seneca town. Upon consultation with his officers, Colonel Croghan came to the conclusion that the fort ought to be held out, and that it was proper to make the effort notwithstanding the orders. Whereupon the commanding general superseded him, and ordered him to head-quarters; while there, the commanding general became satisfied of the propriety of Colonel Croghan's course, so far, that he was permitted to resume his command at the fort. Soon after his return, the enemy assembled, and made the usual formal summons to surrender, and the flag-officer received the usual defiance. This conference being finished, the British forthwith commenced the attack. A cannonade was opened from the gunboats, and from some pieces stationed on the shore, and the firing was continued with but little cessation for nearly forty hours. The smallness of the force in that fort rendered a sortie impracticable, and the scarceness of ammunition prevented a return of the enemy's fire during this period. There is perhaps no higher test of gallantry than this sustained inactivity under an attack. At length, about six o'clock on the second of August, the welcome sound of a bugle gave notice to the besieged that the British were preparing for the assault, and they were seen advancing in several columns under cover of a fire from their artillery. The first attempt was made upon the northeast front of the fort, defended by Lieutenant Johnston, to whose assistance Ensign Duncan promptly hastened; and, by their united efforts, the enemy's column, led on by Lieutenant Colonel Short, was repulsed with loss. He, however, with great gallantry, recovered the assault on the northwestern angle, defended by Lieutenant Meek and Ensign Shipp. These officers, in obedience to the earnest injunctions of Col. Croghan, reserved their fire until the enemy approached within thirty feet, and then poured it upon them with deadly aim: for a moment, he recoiled, but recovering himself, with a gallant effort he threw himself into the ditch. The six-pounder had been placed in a position to rake the ditch, masked, and heavily charged with slugs, beaten out of the pig of lead. It was under the command of Sergeant Weaver, and manned by five or six Pittsburg and Petersburg volunteers. At the instant that the ditch was filled with the enemy, this piece was discharged upon them, and raking its whole extent with leaden slugs, effected the most fatal slaughter. A second discharge of this piece, accompanied with a fire of musketry, crowded the ditch with killed and wounded, and rendered farther contest hopeless. In the meantime Lieutenant Colonel Warburton, who, at the head of a large party of the enemy, had made a circuit around the fort, attacked it with great spirit on the southeast front. He was repelled by the gallantry of Lieutenant Baylor, assisted by Ensign Duncan, to whom had been assigned the duty, most gallantly discharged by him, of affording relief at every point which might be hard pressed. Their united efforts drove back Col. Warburton, and his two hundred troops, in confusion, at the moment that the second discharge of the six-pounder had so fatally terminated the assault on the other side of the fort. Any farther attempt upon it was manifestly hopeless, and the British general drew off his forces, leaving behind him near one hundred white men killed and wounded. Amongst the killed was Lieutenant Colonel Short, and six other officers. The number of regular troops brought to the attack of Fort Stephenson was about five hundred. It is more difficult to estimate the Indian force, the British and American accounts varying their number from two hundred to

several thousand. That their numbers must have been very considerable, appears from the fact that the enterprise was undertaken in obedience to their wishes. General Proctor having been compelled, contrary to his own judgment, to indulge their desire of taking the scalps and plunder at Sandusky; and, during the conference, the British flag-officer assured Ensign Shipp that the Indian force was so large that, in the event of the capture of the fort, they would be beyond the control of the British regulars. It appears, therefore, that about one hundred and thirty effective men, under Colonel Croghan, successfully defended a slight stockade fort, badly provided with ammunition, against more than three times the number of British regulars, with a multitude of Indians, amply provided with all the materiel of an army. In such an achievement it is obvious that all to whom the defence of the fort was entrusted, were called upon for their utmost exertions; and, with a single exception, both officers and men displayed, throughout, the highest gallantry. The conduct of Lieutenants Johnston, Meeks, Baylor, Ensigns Duncan and Shipp, was such as to elicit the warmest encomiums from their gallant commander. By the successful defence of Fort Stephenson, the plan and purposes of the British campaign were wholly frustrated. General Proctor, with a reinforcement of all the effective strength of the 41st regiment, and a vast accession of Indian force, had left Sandusky on the 20th July, with high, and not unreasonable, hopes of destroying the American establishments and stores upon the lake, so as to obtain complete command of it. His main objects were the possession of the supplies at Cleveland, and the destruction of the naval preparations at Erie, the successful accomplishment of which would have lost to our country the glory and advantage of Perry's victory. The Baron de Rottenburg, writing to Gen. Proctor, says, in reference to the affair at Sandusky, "I sincerely lament that you have been compelled by your Indian force to undertake an expedition contrary to your own judgment, and, ultimately, with inadequate numbers, the result of which has been so disastrous." The possession too, by the enemy, of the southern shore of the lake, would have exposed our northwestern frontier to the usual calamities of Indian incursions.

Nor is it at all improbable that, in the event of the fall of Sandusky, the army under General Harrison would have been under the necessity of falling back upon the interior, pressed by superior numbers, and compelled to maintain a defensive position, instead of being able to push on in that brilliant career which was terminated by the battle of the Thames. These results, to be sure, are but conjectural: they are, however, certainly not improbable.

The committee, upon a view of the whole matter, have come to the conclusion that, whether we consider the bold and hazardous responsibility assumed in the defence of the fort, the courage and good conduct which rendered that defence successful, or its important results, either in evil avoided or in good attained, those who participated in it deserve the gratitude of their country, and some testimonial from Congress.

The following is Col. Croghan's letter to the committee of the Senate:

GEORGETOWN, 5th June, 1834.

SIR: I received this morning the letter which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday. The inquiries which the Military Committee make of me in relation to the affair of Lower Sandusky, in August, 1813, I will endeavor to answer as succinctly as may consist with perspicuity.

On the 21st of July, 1813, General Harrison, then at Lower Sandusky, being informed by an express from Fort Meigs that the enemy had invested the place with a force of 5,000 regular troops and Indians, fell back upon Seneca Heights, leaving me in command of Fort Stephenson, (Lower Sandusky,) with a garrison of less than one hundred and forty effectives. The fort, a slight stockade, flanked by four block-houses, was at the time illy calculated for defence; it had no ditch or

other outward defence to oppose an assailing force, and its armament consisted only of one six-pounder, seven charges of powder therefor, a pig of lead, (afterwards cut up into slugs to serve as cannister,) and perhaps forty rounds per man of musket cartridges.

On the departure of General Harrison, I traced out a ditch about the work of six feet in width, and forthwith commenced its excavation with every pick, shovel and spade that could be found; axe men being at the time directed to cut away the trees and bushes to musket-shot distance from the pickets.

The work advanced rapidly, but at the moment of its completion, on the morning of the 30th of July, I received an order from General Harrison, dated the evening before at Seneca, directing me to abandon the fort, set fire to it and retreat to Head Quarters at Seneca. The order I determined at all hazards not to carry into effect; but deeming it important to know the sentiments of my officers on the subject, I submitted without remark the order to them for consideration and reply. Lieuts. Johnston and Baylor, and Ensigns Shipp and Duncan, were for holding the place; Lieut. Meeks, and it is believed Captain Hunter and Lieut. Anthony, were in favor of its abandonment, the two latter however did not give an expression of their opinion. A few hours after my note of refusal to Gen. Harrison (which was couched in terms, that the enemy could not and he alone could understand) I received an order to deliver up my command to an officer sent to relieve me, and report myself at his head quarters, which I did on the evening of that day.

Early on the following morning I was remanded to my post, and on re-assuming the command I was highly gratified in witnessing the general satisfaction that seemed to pervade the garrison, and in receiving the heartfelt greetings of the four officers just mentioned, who had sustained me in the course I had chosen to adopt.

On the following day at noon, the advance of the enemy made its appearance, and about three o'clock his whole force had invested the fort, when, after a surrender had been demanded and refused, a fire was opened from a gunboat in the river and a howitzer placed under cover of a ravine, within 150 yards of the place. No shots were returned by the fort; for in truth such was the dire necessity for husbanding our ammunition, that I gave a positive order under no circumstances to fire at an enemy at a greater distance than thirty feet. Before daylight on the morning of the 2d of August, believing that a fire would be concentrated upon the block-house (the N. E.) containing our only piece of artillery, with a view to dismount it, I directed it to be removed into the northern block-house, and to be pointed so as to rake the ditch in the direction of the northwest angle of the fort. My anticipations were in due season realized; four guns were directed upon the block-house first named, and with such precision as to plunge several shots directly through the embrasure at which the piece had been standing.

After this, the enemy's fire was principally directed against the northwestern angle of the fort, with a view to effect a breach, which care was taken to prevent. About six o'clock in the afternoon, the sound of a bugle gave notice of some immediate movement, and in a few minutes the enemy was seen advancing to the assault in several columns. The northeastern face, commanded by Lieut. Johnston, was first attacked, but the attacking column was warmly received, and the lieutenant being reinforced by Ensign Duncan, who came very promptly to his assistance with his whole command, was enabled in a few minutes to beat it back with loss.

The northwestern angle was then vigorously assaulted; Lieut. Meek, however, who commanded at that point, aided by the advice of the ever active and gallant Shipp, met the overwhelming force opposed to him with so deadly a fire of musketry, as to cause its recoil. In spite of every effort, the enemy gained the ditch, and was endeavoring to cut away the pickets, when he was stopped in his career by a destructive fire then opened upon him from the six-pounder under the direction of Sergt. Weaver, (a volunteer,) with five or six Pittsburgh and Petersburg volunteers. The enemy behaved in the most daring and determined manner; but after the second discharge from the six-pounder, it was clearly to be seen that his obstinacy could avail him nothing. Before the firing had ceased at this point, a column of 200 men advanced against

the southeastern face of the work, but it shared the fate of the other columns. Lieut. Baylor, who had charge of that part of the line, being aided by the reserve under Ensign Duncan, (who had been previously ordered to afford relief wherever it was wanted,) soon compelled it to retreat precipitately and in confusion.

I had ocular proof of the gallantry of Lieuts. Johnston, Meeks and Baylor, and Ensigns Shipp and Duncan. Capt. Hunter I did not see during the assault, he being confined to the Block-house upon the right of his company, but he doubtless performed his duty most faithfully.

The consequences hinged upon the attack on Sandusky were important; had it succeeded, Gen. Harrison would most probably have been compelled to fall back upon Upper Sandusky, thus leaving the whole frontier open to the incursions of the Indians; and the enemy flushed with success would have continued down the lake in prosecution of the exclusive objects of the campaign—the destruction of the stores and boats at Cleveland, and of the fleet under Commodore Perry at Erie, both of which would have been accomplished without any material loss.

I may seem to attach too much importance to the affair, but not more I think than facts warrant. The British accounts already before the Committee, assure us that an attack upon Erie was meditated; and that it was not made in consequence of the refusal of the Indians to pass down the south side of the lake without first taking Fort Sandusky; and the letter of Gen. Duncan, also before the committee (and which can be confirmed by many now at the Seat of Government,) is equally explicit as to the course that would probably have been pursued by Gen. Harrison had Sandusky fallen.

I have the honor to be,  
most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
G. CROGHAN.

To the Hon. W. C. PRESTON.

[Remaining documents next week.]

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

#### NAVAL REMINISCENCE.

QUEBEC, Sept.

**VISIT TO THE BRITISH FRIGATE PRESIDENT.**—A day or two since, there were three English frigates at anchor in the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec. This display of force may not have been wholly accidental at this time; and the unquiet spirit prevailing throughout the Canadas may have been instrumental in calling it forth. The Pique sailed on Wednesday, leaving behind the Forte and the President. Having some curiosity to see the remains of one of our old national ships, we this afternoon went down to the King's Quay, with the view of finding some conveyance to the President. While we were in vain looking around for a boat, we saw the frigate's barge approaching the shore, and hailing the young Middy, who sat in the stern, we told him that we desired to go on board. He politely offered us a seat by his side, and then ordering his men to push off, we soon found ourselves upon the broad deck of the frigate. We had brought no letter of introduction to any of the officers and were unacquainted with a single individual on board; but on informing the first lieutenant that we were American gentlemen, desirous of seeing the ship, he received us with much courtesy and cordiality, and although there were several parties on deck, who had come upon the same errand, yet to us he devoted the whole of his attention, showing us every part of the frigate, and tendering to us its hospitalities. We had every reason to be gratified with our visit.

This is the first cruise of the President, since her re-fitting. She has in her much of the timber of the old ship, and her keel is the same. She is still remarkable for her superior sailing. Her model has not been changed. She mounts fifty-two guns, and has a crew of 380 men. Her full complement is 450. Every part of the ship is in fine order; and the utmost cleanliness is every where seen, from the cock-pit to the Admiral's cabin. The men were engaged in various occupations—the middies were many of them at their desks, probably engaged in "writing home"—and the sentinels were pacing their narrow rounds. Admiral Sir George

Cockburn, who commands on the Brazilian station, has his head quarters on board the President. His family are at present with him.

After showing us all the objects of interest about the frigate, Mr. Currie, the first lieutenant, ordered the gig to be manned, to wait our pleasure. We soon afterwards took our leave, very favorably impressed with every thing we had seen. The current of the river is very strong at Quebec, and as we entered the gig, we saw its force in the difficulty with which the oarsmen struggled against it.

As we looked back upon the President, we could not forbear indulging in some painful recollections.—On her deck, the heroic Decatur had trodden, previous to her capture: and there those gallant spirits, Babbitt, Hamilton and Howell, who fell in the action, had been seen in the prime of their days and in the fullness of hope. It is not worth while to go into a detail of the engagement. Suffice it to say, that the noble ship sailed from New York in February, 1815, upon a cruise to the Pacific Ocean. In crossing the bar at Sandy Hook, she struck, and lay thumping upon it till near morning. She got off with the tide, but it was then too late to escape the enemy's squadron, which was watching her departure. When daylight appeared, danger encompassed her on all sides. The only resource was to escape by her well known superiority of sailing.—This was tried, but to no purpose. Her keel had been injured on the bar, and she was otherwise so much crippled, that her sailing was greatly impeded.—It was clearly perceptible that the Endymion, the headmost frigate of the hostile squadron, a ship of equal size with the President, was rapidly gaining upon her. Under these circumstances, Decatur gave orders to prepare for action, hoping that he might succeed in dismasting the Endymion, or crippling her, so that he might still have a chance to escape. A running fight of about an hour's duration ensued, in which, although the President was much damaged, her opponent was entirely disabled, and must have struck her colors, had not the other portion of the squadron, consisting of the Pomone and Tenedos frigates come to her rescue. There being no alternative, but to continue the engagement at such unequal odds,—a frigate of nearly the same size on either side,—or to surrender, Decatur ordered a gun to be fired to leeward, and the flag of the President to be struck.

Soon after the commencement of the engagement, Decatur had conceived the intrepid design of running his ship along side of the Endymion, carrying her by boarding, abandoning the President to the foe, and escaping by the swift sailing of the Endymion. The word was passed for the purpose, but at the moment, the British commander, as if suspecting the manœuvre, wore ship, and thus defeated the enterprize, which must have proved successful, and which would have stood without a parallel in the annals of naval warfare. The captured frigate was conveyed to Bermuda, where she was repaired and ordered to England. On her arrival she was found to be unfit for service and was made subservient to the uses of a receiving ship. Some of the English papers were quite lavish of their applause upon the Endymion—desirous to give to her alone the credit of the victory. The story did not last long, even if it were for a time believed. The whole of the fleet put in their claims for the prize money, and when the amount came to be divided, it was distributed equally among the crews of the Endymion, Tenedos and Pomone.

I have spoken of the three chivalrous officers, who were killed in the action, on board of the President.—One of them, Lieut. Hamilton, was the son of Hon. Paul Hamilton of S. Carolina, Secretary of the Navy. He was a midshipman under Decatur in the frigate United States, at the capture of the Macedonian. On the arrival of the United States at New London with her prize, young Hamilton was singled out by Decatur to carry express to Washington, the news of the capture. He accordingly departed, with the colors of the British frigate, without communicating his intelligence to any one on the way. On arriving at the Seat of Government, in the evening, he learned that there was a grand ball going on, given by the citizens of the place, in honor of the victory of the Constitution over the Guerriere. The Chief Magistrate, all the officers of the Government, and Commodore Hull, with all the fashion and beauty of the place were of course present. Hamilton proceeded to the ball-room, and calling out his father before he entered, he showed him the Mace-



donian's colors, and announced her capture. The joy of the father may be imagined. Leading his son by the arm, he entered the saloon, and there displaying the captured colors, he communicated to the brilliant assembly the intelligence of the new victory. Young Hamilton was made a lieutenant on the spot by Mr. Madison. The ladies crowded around him, bestowing upon him most undisputed tokens of their favor and admiration. It was an hour to Hamilton, in which the emotions and the happiness of years of ordinary life were crowded. Little more than two years afterwards, he fell mortally wounded in the encounter with the Endymion.

*From the New Orleans True American.*

We give to-day a fine description of the splendid Cathedral of Mexico, translated for us by a friend in this city, from the Spanish original furnished us by a gentleman lately from Mexico. It will well repay the reading.

#### CATHEDRAL AT MEXICO.

The Cathedral of Mexico was founded by the Emperor Charles V. and Pope Clement VII, by a bull of the 9th September, 1530, and was erected into an Archbishopric by Paul III. in 1547. The conqueror, Fernando Cortes, after having destroyed the ancient city of the Indians, upon rebuilding it, and apportioning a space to the Spaniards, destined to the members of the order of St. Francisco that which was occupied by the principal Temple of Mexico, in order that this being demolished, a small church might be built, with the corresponding habitations for twelve ministers to officiate in it. But a short time after, they gave to those Regulars the site now occupied by the Convent of St. Francisco; and that of the old church was purchased from them for forty dollars, to build upon it the Cathedral, which was executed by an order from the Captain-General, Cortes, and the Archbishop Zumarraga.

The temple was splendid, for those times; its principal entrance being to the west, and another to the east. King Philip II, wishing to erect a more sumptuous building, ordered the old cathedral to be demolished in 1552, to build the present one, which was begun in 1573—Don Pedro Moya de Contreras being then Archbishop—which work lasted eighty-four years, and was finally finished in 1657, under the government of Don Francisco Ramirez de Prado, who performed the solemn dedication of it on the 22d of December.—That building cost 1,752,000 dollars, and was paid for by the Kings Philip II., III., IV., and Charles II.

The edifice occupies a principal part of the great square, and its dimensions are 465 feet from north to south, and 219 from east to west, without counting the portico and the burying-ground, which is very extensive, and surrounded by 124 stone pillars, six feet high, and from which hang 126 iron chains. The door to the east, called the Canons, is surrounded by a beautiful railing, with doors, all of iron. On its principal front, which faces to the south, it has three entrances, the one built after the Doric order, the second after the Ionic, and the third after the Corinthian, with statues and base-reliefs. It has two steeples, the one Doric and the other Ionic, upon which rests an arch in the form of a bell; at the top of it stands a globe with a stone cross. Until January, 1787, only the one to the east existed; but in the course of that year they commenced the one to the westward, and both were concluded in 1791. The height of them from the top of the crosses to the portico is 216 feet, and the cost of them one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

The bell, Donna Maria, was hung up in 1754; its weight is 150 quintals. The largest one, called Sta. Maria de Gaudalope, was hung in the western steeple in 1792; its height is eighteen feet. There is, besides, a third bell, weighing 149 quintals, which was put up in 1793.

The cornices of the stories of both steeples are ornamented with a balustrade, adorned with urns upon the first, and with colossal statues upon the second, which from below appear to be of natural size, and represent the Doctors of the church, or Patriarchs of the regular orders. Between the steeples and over the principal entrance, stands the clock, whose dial is of gilded metal. Above there are three stone statues, of good taste, intended as symbols of the three theological virtues, with the tokens of their respective attributes, also of gilded metal. The other doors are as follows: Two

on the north side, one on the east and one on the west. The interior of this edifice is of the Doric order, with very good arches. Its domes are five—three open and two closed: In the first are seen fourteen buttresses, or arched pillars, with columns for each one of its four sides; from the upper part of which the arches commence, which terminate upon others in front of them, and upon spaces left for the purpose over the buttresses which separate the openings of the fourteen altars or chapels, distributed on the sides of the two collateral naves. Those altars are surrounded with very tasty iron ballustrades, with splendid ornaments of gold and silver, made in modern style. There are dispersed between the arches, the domes, and the openings left in the arches in form of a half moon, and the different altars, upwards of 147 windows. The cupola and its turret are of an octagon figure, and on the inside of it is painted in fresco, the assumption, having a circle of beautiful rays for the bottom or ground work; and over that body of light represented, in different groups the ancient patriarchs, and the most celebrated women mentioned in the sacred history of the Old Testament.

The chief or largest altar, stands in the centre nave between the columns which precede the cupola to the north. Although very ancient, it possesses, nevertheless majesty and beauty; it is two stories high; the first is formed on the outside with wooden columns; those next to the tabernacle are of jasper; those which compose it are of silver, and those on the inside of it are gold. Statues representing the twelve Apostles, ornament his first story.

There is in the centre of the second story, an image of the Assumption, which is the title of the cathedral: there are also images of the Evangelists, Doctors of the Church, and Patriarchs. On each side of the sanctuary stand the two—, which together with the pulpit, are each one of a single stone called *tecali*, and have existed from the commencement of the temple. The high altar was dedicated on the 16th of December, 1743. The whole sanctuary, the ascent to which is by four large steps, is surrounded with a balustrade made of a composition of different metals called *tumbago*; it is adorned with statues holding candlesticks for large tapers. The balustrade continues along the passages on each side of the cathedral to the choir, which is at the other extremity, and has also a flight of steps, gratings and doors, also made of *tumbago*; of this same metal is the balustrade around the choir, which also serves to form the tribunes, inside of which, and upon each side of the choir, are two splendid organs; the interior of the choir is adorned with handsome seats. The railing and doors of the choir were manufactured in the city of Mecca, in China; they were placed there in 1730; the weight of them is 534 quintals. At the north end of the building, towards the east are located the session room of the chapter, the office of the keys, the office of the tithes, and the public library attached to the church, which is a separate building, though contiguous to it. This library was donated to the cathedral by the illustrious Don Luis and Don Cayetano de Torres. Towards the east are located the vestry, an apartment leading to the sacristy and the collegiate rooms. Finally, on the principal front towards the east, is another temple, placed upon a superstructure, of 162 square feet, the plan of which is a cross of equal dimensions; its structure and distribution inside is very good; it serves as a parish church, and communicates with the cathedral itself; it has three naves, a vestry room, another destined to expose dead bodies, previous to sepulture, &c. &c.

The Cathedral of Mexico possesses jewels of extraordinary value, and ecclesiastical ornaments of the greatest richness. Among the former, the one most worthy of notice is, the service of gold for the altar, composed of six chandeliers, six vases with artificial flowers, four large candlesticks, two incensories, two lesser ones, a cross ornamented with precious stones, together with its pedestal, the front of which is ornamented in like manner; others of filigree work, two stands for the missal, two—, and two plates or salvers. The image of the Assumption, entirely of gold, adorned with very rich stones, and which weighs 6,984 castellanos, (a gold coin). The image of the conception, of massive silver, weighing 38 mares; a chandelier of silver, which adorns the front of the altar, weighing 4,373 mares, of which 1,720 are gilded, and which cost, according to the account presented by the silversmiths, Estrada and Cruz, who made it, the sum of 71,343 dollars and 37 1-2 cents; it contains 54 branches; its height is 25 feet, its greatest diameter is 10 feet, its circumference 30 feet, and is suspended by a chain and hook of iron which weighs 1,650 pounds. The principal conse-

crated vessel, in which the sacrament is exhibited, was purchased from Don Jose Borda; its height is three feet, its weight is 88 mares of gold; the front of it is adorned with 5,872 diamonds; the back of it contains 2,653 emeralds, 544 rubies, 106 amethysts, and 8 sapphires. The Cathedral bought it for 100,000 dollars, but its real value is much more. The large chalice or cup, contains 13 mares of gold, and 1,676 diamonds. There is a smaller one, containing 10 1-2 mares of gold, with 122 diamonds, 143 emeralds, and 132 rubies. There is also a smaller vessel, in which the sacrament is exhibited on Sundays, also ornamented with diamonds. All the foregoing jewels were donated by the Emperor Charles V. There are besides 20 chalices or cups of gold, many of which are ornamented with diamonds, and six golden waiters with crucifixes, (for wine and water.) The plate or service of silver, is very abundant; it consists of two sets of torch stands, containing each four torches, a great number of vases, incensories, candlesticks, chalices, and crucifixes; three statues, one very large tabernacle, eleven lamps with twenty-four lights each, four vases for incense, six feet high, all of massive silver. The ecclesiastical vestments are the most splendid in all the Republic. Charles V. presented the cathedral with a great many very rich ones; and since, other donations have been made by Kings and private individuals, besides a great many manufactured at the expense of the Church. The Cabildo or Chapter, is composed of twenty-six members, in the following order: five Dignitaries, Dean, an Archdeacon, a Canon, a Schoolmaster and Treasurer, four other Canons, one Doctoral, one Magisterial, one Lecturing Canon, and one Penitentiary; five in pay, six prebendaries, and as many half prebendaries. There are besides, a great number of choir chaplains, and a number of boys as assistants in the service. There is an orchestra in which are to be found musicians of the first talents, both instrumental and vocal.

**SURVIVORS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Last week our village was honored with a visit from four very remarkable survivors of the revolution, and we all had the pleasure of shaking them by the hand. It was a most extraordinary and interesting assemblage, and it is probable the whole United States cannot produce, and we never expect again to witness, such another. It consisted of four brothers, Samuel, Abel, Mills and Gideon De Forest—one of whom, Abel, is the father of Gen. De Forest, of this village. The youngest of these venerable men is seventy, the eldest seventy-seven years of age—neither of whom was less than two years and six months engaged in the war of the revolution. They were all born under the same roof in Stratford, Connecticut, and their present meeting is the first that has taken place between them during the long period of fifty years. They appeared in the enjoyment of health and spirits uncommon to their years, which must be the result of their well regulated and temperate habits. They are every way engaging and intelligent men, and their manners and deportment were marked with a very dignified and gentlemanly good humor. On Thursday evening many of the most respectable citizens assembled to pay them their civilities and express their gratitude, and the grey headed old patriots were listened to with an eagerness and interest amounting to veneration. It was truly a treat to hear them recount the story of our country's wars, which they did with a sort of eloquence and feeling which could only arise from having participated in them. We understand they are now receiving each an annual pension of eighty dollars, and we are certain they enjoy the warm and hearty thanks of the sons of that liberty they have sacrificed so much to procure.—*Norwich (Chenango) Journal.*

Captain Russell, of the U. S. Army, left here on the 28th Sept., in charge of from five hundred to one thousand Indians, emigrating to the land allotted them west of the Mississippi. These Indians are the remains of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies—once three powerful and warlike nations—now united for mutual protection in one.—*Chicago American.*

#### ARMY AND NAVY REGISTERS,

CORRECTED TO THE 1ST JULY, 1835,

For sale at this office. Price 25 cents each. Also by the agents of the Magazine and Chronicle, in Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

As the postage is but 3 cents under 100 miles, and 5 cents for any distance over 100 miles, they can be forwarded by mail, and will be furnished at the rate of five copies for one dollar.

Sept. 22—tf

## WASHINGTON;

THURSDAY,.....OCTOBER 22, 1835.

We frequently receive letters of the following import, many of them *postage unpaid*:

"Sir: Be pleased to add my name to your list of subscribers to the *Chronicle*."

"Yours, &c., ———."

Some contain an additional paragraph to this effect:

"I will remit you the amount of subscription shortly."

Or,

"I shall be in Washington in a few weeks, when I will call and pay you."

Others again, say nothing on the subject.

Now, the same letter might answer the purpose of covering a remittance, with little or no additional trouble, and there would be an end of the matter. But, many persons' memories are treacherous: after some months have elapsed, a bill is made out to remind them of forgotten promises, and oftentimes postage incurred. Then comes an apology, or the subscriber is offended at the demand upon him.

Much might be said, but we have no intention of writing a homily. We have adverted to the subject principally to say—that if any person will enclose \$5, *post paid*, and wants the *Chronicle* for only one year, he may at any time within the year order a second copy to the address of another, and it shall be forwarded.

*Extract of a letter to the editor, from a subscriber at Fort ———*

"Had you an agent here, the postmaster or sutler for instance, it would save us some trouble and postage."

We are averse to the multiplication of agencies, as they increase the number of accounts unnecessarily. Our terms, as mentioned on the first page of every paper, seem to be reasonable, and of easy compliance. Remittances of ten dollars and upwards may be made at our expense, and all sums at our risk. No paymaster would refuse, we presume, to receive from a subscriber when he visits a post, the amount tendered, to be remitted with other sums, received at the same or other posts.

We wish to advert as seldom as possible (in fact never) to our own affairs, but to move on in the even tenor of our way, and without professions or promises. We have been induced to deviate from our usual course, in this instance, from the impossibility of giving answers, for want of time, in each individual case.

**REVENUE CUTTER McLANE.**—This vessel, on the New Bedford station, since under the command of Lieut. Josiah Sturgis, has rendered very valuable services to merchant vessels, in want of assistance from various causes. Captains, officers, and owners of vessels relieved, have publicly expressed their thanks to Lieut. S., for his prompt and efficient aid when needed. Such services will always be remembered by the mercantile community; and, when occasion offers, suitably recompensed. If our revenue cutters were larger, and better adapted for rough weather, they would be of incalculable benefit to merchant vessels approaching the coast in the winter, or even in gales during the milder seasons.

The body of Mr. I. H. W. BAXLEY, drowned at South Amboy on the 5th instant, was recovered on Thursday last, and has been restored to his friends in Baltimore.

COUNT SURVILLIERS (Joseph Bonaparte) and suite arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday last, in the packet ship *Monongahela*, from London.

Captain BACK arrived at Liverpool on the 3d September, in the packet ship *North America*, from New York.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Delaware, dated Palmyra, Aug. 11:—

"We have just anchored here. We left Malta on the 2d, in company with the English fleet—they left us last evening. On the 7th, at Gergenti, an unfortunate affair occurred between two of our gallant officers, one of whom was mortally wounded in the breast, and died in twenty-four hours; the latter is recovering. We have not heard a word of the Constitution—we look for her daily. We are all well and in high spirits, with the hope of soon steering homeward. We expect to be in New York in November.—*N. Y. Gazette*.

The officer killed was Lt. DAVID R. STEWART, a native of Baltimore, with whom we were well acquainted, and whom we always considered a high-minded, chivalric, and estimable officer; his relatives have for some years past resided at Albany, N. Y. Lieut. S's antagonist was Passed Midshipman Thomas Turner, of Virginia, an acting lieutenant on board the Delaware. Of the origin of the dispute, which has terminated thus fatally, we have heard nothing.—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

A caning fracas took place in Salem, Mass., on Wednesday, between Lieut. Wilkinson, of the Navy, and Lieut. Miller, son of the collector of the port of Salem. Wilkinson was the aggressor, and had previously challenged Miller to fight a duel. Both were arrested, and the former held to bail in the sum of 1000 dollars, for his appearance at the police court; but not being able to procure it, he was committed to prison. Miller was at once discharged.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

We take no pleasure in recording such occurrences as the above, which reflect no credit on the parties or on the service to which they belong. Both the officers mentioned are passed midshipmen and not lieutenants.—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

## RECEIPTS BY MAIL, &amp;c.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

[From the 14th to the 22d October, inclusive.]

Purser S. Ramsey, Navy,	31 Dec. 1835	\$3 00
Capt. John Stuart, 7th Inf.		
Lt. J. P. Davis, Fort		
Officers of the Coffee	31 Dec. 1836	10 00
Company C. Arkansas.		
Lt. E. Byrne,	15 Oct. 1836	3 00
Lt. J. L. Ball,	" " "	3 00
Lt. G. C. Ashton,	" " "	3 00
P. Mid. J. K. Bowie,	" " "	3 00
P. Mid. J. F. Borden,	" " "	3 00
P. Mid. R. Perry,	" " "	2 00
Mid. A. L. Baldwin,	" " "	3 00
Mid. J. S. Booth,	" " "	3 00
Mid. W. Pope,	" " "	3 00
Mid. J. O. Wilson,	" " "	3 00
Mid. W. P. Whiting,	31 Aug. "	3 00
Lt. I. P. Simonton, dragoons,	7 Oct. "	2 50
Capt. F. Lee, 7th Inf.	31 Dec. "	5 00
Mid. J. M. Frailey, Navy,	" " "	5 00
Post Library,	31 Dec. '36	3 00
Capt. J. Clitz,	" " "	3 00
Capt. E. K. Barnum,	" " "	3 00
Lt. J. J. B. Kingsbury,	" " "	3 00
Lt. J. W. Penrose,	" " "	3 00
Lt. J. H. Leavenworth,	14 Oct. "	3 00
P. Mid. W. L. Maury, Navy,	19 Aug. "	3 00
		\$79 50

## ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Oct. 14—Lt. H. Prince, 4th inf. at Fuller's.  
 15—Asst. Sur. R. Clarke, do  
 17—Br. Gen. W. K. Armistead,

## Communications.

## THE NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

No. II.

In my first number, the history of American tactics was brought down to the present year, and the last resolution of the House of Representatives on the subject given, in which it was required that our system should be made to embrace "the recent improvements" in this branch of military science.

It was found on the widest enquiry, that a similar labor had, but a short time before, been executed in France with infinite care and admirable success, and this too, on the precise basis already long familiar to our army. To preserve to us all the benefits of this old experience, the revised French book—even if it had not been known to be the best extant—was the preferable model. It has accordingly been selected and entirely translated, with such alterations in the text as were indispensable to adapt it to the particular constitution of our infantry.

I shall now proceed to give the reasons for the revision in France, of 1831, as they are methodically developed in the Report addressed to Marshal Soult by the Commission (or Board) under the eyes of which the work was, by its able author, digested and finished. The same reasons will be found equally to apply to nearly all the points of difference between our book of the present year, and that of 1825. The Report is rather long, but I hope to compress it, with some current remarks, into three or four additional numbers.

The Commission, charged with the revision of the ordinance of August 1, 1791, concerning the *exercices and manœuvres of Infantry*, being in accord with the whole army on the merits of the system, saw, from the beginning, that there was nothing to change in its plan or division, and that it would only be necessary to give a little more extension to some of the manœuvres, generally regarded as incomplete; to suppress others, long acknowledged as impracticable in the field; and to replace the latter with such as our last wars had caused us to feel the want of.

Such are the grounds on which the Commission established its labor. It has thought that it was not sufficient that troops should be able to move in all directions; but, moreover, that the movements should be made by means the most certain and prompt; provided that such means were neither forced nor complicated; and all the changes which have been made tend solely to this end.

**TITLE I, ARTICLE I.—Formation of Infantry, &c.**

The Commission, without adopting exclusively, the three-rank formation, has thought it necessary to preserve it as the habitual order of depth, because it is infinitely more solid than that of two ranks, and for this reason, inspires the soldier with greater confidence; besides, it throws more lead from a given front, and the men of the third rank are always at hand to replace those of the second and first. Nevertheless, as the formation in two ranks gives the means of extending a line, and consequently may frequently be of use, the Commission has prescribed rules for passing from three to two ranks, and reciprocally, to the end that, in all cases, a commander may take that of the two formations which he may believe to be the most advantageous.

Such the Report, which is supposed to be fully carried out by this short and single provision in the *body* of the French book: "Each company shall be *habitually* formed into three ranks;" and not another word is said of the other formation, except where the *manner* is prescribed of passing from three to two, and from two to three ranks, and also under the head of *stacking arms*.

Now if a commander be at liberty, at all times, under the French text (I do not include the *Report*) to form his men into two ranks, so may he take the same formation under a similar provision, No. (paragraph) 15, of our new tactics. In the latter, a bare preference is intimated for the one or other formation according to the strength of companies; but such preference is no barrier against special views and reasons, or the particular circumstances of the case which he may always justifiably plead under a rule so designedly framed. The matter, in all cases, is, therefore, by the American book, almost entirely left to the full discretion of the commander.



In peace, the French book of 1791 permitted the two-rank formation, and ours of 1815 directed that "exercises shall be frequent in the order of three deep," and prescribed the manner of forming a company in that order; but the first book had no details for two, and the second not one, beyond what is mentioned, for the three-rank formation. The French tactics of 1831 is, as we have noticed, equally barren in respect to two ranks, whereas our new book, by a skilful contrivance, and with infinite labor of precision, throughout supplies the omissions, and this too, without augmenting the number of pages beyond three or four. That labor, however, is nothing to the reader. He sees at once, in every place, and without confusion, whatever is peculiar to the one or other formation.

And where is the vice of an arrangement at once so simple and complete? Or why shall a commander, in presence of the enemy, not be allowed, under a sound discretion, to increase the solidity of his line by a slight diminution of its front, seeing that victory depends on the measure? To deny him the option would be as mischievously absurd as to prescribe that attacks shall always be made in line, and never in column. Yet this discretionary depth of three-ranks has excited much prejudice and clamor against the book. All professions, it seems, are accursed with more or less of bigotry, and the military has certainly its portion, ever ready to direct itself against changes in general. I speak, of course, of the weaker brethren—of those who are "rather of the profession, than of the science" of arms.

It is not my purpose to review the long controversy between *l'ordre mince et l'ordre profond*, which, commencing about the year 1740, agitated every army in Europe. Folard, Maizeroy, Mesnil-Durand, and a host of others of the same school, hotly contended for the habitual order of masses, after the manner of the Macedonians and Romans. Lloyd urged four ranks. At length Guibert, by a decisive work—*Défense du Système de Guerre Moderne*—settled, in 1779, the question in favor of three, as previously established in several armies, and which depth has maintained its ground, throughout the continent of Europe, down to the present day.

The objection, in the United States, to a discretionary third rank, can only be referred to a want of experience. The lamented General Pike, and others, in the late war, occasionally drew up their troops in the greater depth. Their example is forgotten; yet a little reflection, it would seem, might supply the want of actual experience.

There is no mystery—"art untaught and unteachable,"—in one formation more than in the other. Instruction in the greater depth includes instruction in the smaller. The former being well established, a single exercise in two ranks will generally be sufficient. Not a lesson, therefore, given to three ranks, would be thrown away, although this depth were never assumed in front of the enemy. In short the main difficulty, in both formations, is with the *front* rank. The men in the other ranks have the easier task of merely conforming themselves to that. This is equally true whether it be a perpendicular or oblique march by the front; whether it be a march by the flank, a wheel or a turn; and, in *all*, the third rank has rather an easier part than even the second; because, it is better to have two objects to regulate one's self upon, than a single object.

The ranks in the rear, however, have one small difficulty entirely to themselves: each is expected, in the march by the front, (whether in line or in column,) to lock up with the rank immediately preceding; but this difficulty is precisely the same with the second, as with the third rank. And if an entire battalion be required and expected, as in all the books—French, English, American, &c.,—to march by the flank in the lock-step, without opening out to the rear, surely there can be no sort of difficulty in bringing files, only three deep, to execute this step with the most perfect accuracy.

Something has been confusedly said of the application of the three-rank formation to raw recruits of the army, and to militia newly embodied. If such be your materials, my advice is, *first, instruct them*. If there be not time, then it is useless to take them in front of the enemy, in open space, in one, two, or twenty ranks. Militia, composed of individuals highly respectable as *citizens*, may do very well behind cotton bags, or other entrenchments, (where manœuvres are not required,) by the mere force of courage and patriotism; but in open space, their defeat would be inevitable. The whole

question, then, which has been so darkly conceived, resolves itself into mere *instruction*, or the want of it; and it has already been shown, that *instruction* may be as promptly imparted to three as to two ranks.

Another objection: the surface of our country—its forests, the want of wide roads and bridges. Let us suppose the worse case—a deep and angry stream to pass, and on a single log. Well; if this be a sufficient bridge for a body of men in two ranks, marching by the flank, it will serve also for the same body formed into three. (See new Tactics, Nos. 970, 971.)

But there are certain positive and important advantages belonging to the three-rank formation, over that of two ranks, which neither author nor critic seems ever to have brought into this controversy.

We will suppose a body of a thousand infantry, drawn up in one way, and a like force in the other: 1. The entire battalion, in three ranks, will advance in line any given distance with more accuracy than the battalion with a front one-third wider; because, the difficulty of this most difficult movement, is increased in the exact proportion of the increase of front. 2. A similar advantage (in the maintenance of alignments) will fall to the same battalion in the march in column. 3. Wheel the two battalions, each entire, any portion of the circle, and the one in three ranks will execute the movement in *two-thirds of the time of the other*. 4. Wheel from line into column; or, 5. Wheel from column into line, by subdivisions of the same numbers, and there will be the same advantage, *in time*, in favor of the three ranks. 6. File from line into column; or, 7. From column into line, and again and again the same result. Add, to the same side, the advantages enumerated in the Report, and it is evident that the three-rank formation, if not always, may frequently be adopted with immense benefits.

Jomini, in his last work, *Tableau Analytique, &c.*, and which must have been before the late French Commission, discusses the question of depth with his usual judgment, and concludes, that the capacity of forming into either three or two ranks, is essential to constitute an effective body of infantry. He, however, is mistaken in a particular fact: he supposes the British squares, at Waterloo, to have been formed of but two ranks. Now I have conversed with an intelligent officer who was in one of these squares, when hotly charged, and he assured me that it certainly presented fronts three deep; nor do I see how it could have been otherwise; for Dundas's book, then in force, expressly prescribed that depth, and the new British book of 1833, gives the means of forming four ranks, with a view to the same manœuvre—the square against cavalry.

Clairfait, the critic before noticed, "with a seasoning slight of lubrication," says, that Napier, in his *History of the Peninsular War*, denounces a third rank as causing much confusion in the firings, and as quite murderous to the two ranks in its front. Now I have read the first, second, and third volumes of this work, in a French translation, with many notes and corrections by Dumas, and did not see in them, and have seen no where else, any such denunciation. Napier censures Napoleon's too great partiality for attacks in column, to which he attributes disadvantages somewhat like those mentioned by Clairfait; but a column is not a line.

Firing, in three ranks, is executed in one of two ways: 1. The front rank kneels, and may, therefore, be considered absent at the moment that the other two fire. 2. The front and centre ranks only fire, and the rear rank might be considered as now absent, in its turn, but for the assistance it renders by loading, and then exchanging pieces with the centre rank.

It is true that *uninstructed* troops, in three ranks, are liable to create much confusion and to commit many fatal blunders; and so are the same kind of levies formed two deep, and to the same extent. The only remedy is, that suggested above—keep both *regulars and militia out of battle till they shall, at least, be a little instructed*.—But it is time to return to the Report of the French Commission.

"The formation of ranks prescribed by the ordinance of 1791 is unfavorable to the fire of two ranks, [or by file, that principally used in battle.] . . . The Commission, to avoid that inconvenience, has established, [the following]: the three tallest men form the first file, the three next in height the second file, and so on to the left, [of the company,] which is closed with the three shortest men."

This mode of forming companies, followed in the

new American book, is objected to by Clairfait, because, when the battalion is drawn up in line of battle, the line of heads will resemble the teeth of a saw—the left flank of the right company, consisting of its shortest men, being in contact with the right flank of the next, consisting of its tallest, and so on, at the junction of every two companies, towards the left. And who cares for this *appearance*, if important advantages are obtained by the formation? The principal of these will be found in the firings and the charge of the bayonet. Each file, consisting of men nearly of the same height, both lead and steel may be used with greater ease and effect. And with a view to the same objects a slight change from the French book is made, so as to form the company (from one rank) by a movement to the left, instead of the right. In this way, the little difference in height, in the same file, is always in favor of the man in the second rank over the front rank man, and the same between the rear and centre ranks, in the case of three. Another reason for having the men of the same file as nearly of the same height as practicable, is this: In the school of the battalion and evolutions of the line, all movements may be made with the first or third rank, leading, indifferently.

Clairfait objects, also, to the formation of the company by a movement to the left; because, it throws any broken file on the right. Refer to Nos. 425 and 437, of the book, for shifting the corporals, (not to mention No. 439,) and the objection vanishes.

In connection with this part of the subject, Clairfait cannot, for the soul of him, find out why the ranks are placed just thirteen inches—no more, no less, from each other! The fool in Lear sagely remarks—"The reason why the seven stars are no more than seven, is a pretty reason:" an enigma which, probably, but for the reply annexed in the play, our profound critic never would have solved. Now they (the ranks, and not the stars) would, no doubt, have been brought into contact with each other, but for the absolute necessity of leaving sufficient space for the use of "those vile things, called guns," which some vile person invented and brought into use, not only to destroy, but, it seems, to puzzle "many a tall fellow," whose life and brains might otherwise have been preserved from harm.

A plainer statement of the whole matter, is this: The French, upon the experience of more than fifty years, had perfectly satisfied themselves that *un pied* was a sufficient interval to allow a rear rank the free use of their firelocks, and as (for other reasons) it was important not to increase that distance, beyond the absolute necessity of the case, the translator, who perhaps has a contempt for the decimals of an inch, boldly rendered the two words into *thirteen inches* American.

Another cavil of Clairfait: He thinks that distances, between ranks, should be measured from heel to heel; but as it is a most awkward thing to compel men in the ranks to stoop down to find that part of their own feet, the American book has followed the French, and taken distances from breasts to knapsacks.

HINDMAN.

#### PAY OF THE ARMY.

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent A. B. manifests a very commendable spirit, were it truly called for by the occasion in which it is exercised; but taking, as I think, a wrong view of his subject, he considers that a degradation which, in fact, is not only a fair but a usual course of procedure.

He says, "I never will ask as a favor for that which I ought to contend as a right;" all of which is well enough; but it is precisely the latter, and not the former, the petitioners are seeking: *petition* being the only mode of contention with Congress. It may occur to Congress, spontaneously, to do for the army that which it has done for the navy—or it may not. The presumption is fair that it will not; and as neither favors nor rights are to be had from that source but by process of *petition*, the army does itself but justice in quickening attention to its situation, since every delay, until it is placed on a footing with the navy, in respect to pay, may properly be considered an oversight, if not a disregard of its rights. I say *rights*, because A. B. conceding that point in the beginning, the question is, simply, if petitioning Congress be a suitable step to secure them.

The principles which govern the few are not inapplicable to the many: thus, a set of mechanics of like skill and industry, employed under a common master,

the wages of part being raised, it would not be thought unreasonable or unbecoming that the rest should solicit a like increase; and so it is with the army, taken in connexion with the navy and Congress, the petition of the former being justifiable on the same grounds, as would be that of the mechanics to their employer.

But, says A. B., we will not beg; we will leave that part to our friends; as if their interposition, at our instigation, we keeping out of view, renders us the less beggars! This may be *engineering*, (A. B. will understand me,) but that it is not *sound reasoning* is an "opinion that fire cannot melt out of me; I will die in it at the stake." Besides, its fallacy is the more apparent from the fact, that were a poor devil without a friend in Congress, ("in which predicament" I stand,) he would find himself in the dilemma of having to abandon his claim, whatever its magnitude or justice; or, in recovering it by petition, of lying under the imputation of having acted unworthily; or, at least, of having acted without a sufficient degree of self-respect.

Very respectfully, Mr. Editor,  
SERGEANT KITE.

#### THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Mr. Editor: Being a constant reader of the Chronicle, and interested in the proceedings of the army, I look very naturally to that head for information of what is going on at a distance from my station. I observe that you make mention of the movements and changes in all the corps, *except the Topographical Engineers*. Why is this? Is not that corps worthy of notice, or are not its operations as interesting to the public as the others? To the public in general, I should say, they were of more importance than any branch of the army, as they are engaged in making surveys of routes for railroads, canals, and other objects of internal improvement. Why, then, are they so entirely neglected? Please enlighten us on this subject.

Yours, respectfully,  
INQUIRER.

It is not our fault that information of the movements of the Topographical Engineers is not regularly given. We omit nothing purposely, that appears to possess any interest, respecting the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Militia, Revenue Service, Ship-building, Light-houses, Navigation, and all relevant subjects.

We attended personally at the Topographical Bureau, week after week, successively, for three months, to procure information; and we were put off with assertions that there was none, or with promises of its being furnished next week—next week. Perceiving that there was no probability of obtaining what we asked for, we have long since ceased to make the inquiry.—  
EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

SIR: Should you deem the annexed schedule worthy of notice, please give it an insertion in the Army and Navy Chronicle, and oblige  
A SUBSCRIBER.

#### Schedule of Pay of the Army and Navy U. S.

NAVY PAY, AS AUTHORIZED BY LAW. ARMY PAY, CORRESPONDING WITH NAVAL RANK.

Major General.	
No naval grade to correspond in pay.	On duty, - \$5,000 On leave of absence, 4,500
Captains.	
Com'g squadrons,	\$4,500
On other duty,	- 3,500
Captain.	
Com'g squadron,	- 4,000
On other duty,	- 3,500
Off duty,	- 2,500
Brigadier General.	
On duty,	- 4,500
Leave of absence,	- 3,500
Colonel.	
Com'g reg't or posts, or performing staff duty,	- 4,000
On other duty,	- 3,500
Leave of absence,	- 2,500
Lieut. Colonels.	
No naval grade to correspond in pay.	Com'g reg't or post, 3,000 On other duty, - 2,500 Leave of absence, - 2,000

Masters Commandant.	
In command,	- 2,500
On other duty,	- 2,100
Leave of absence,	- 1,800

Lieutenant.	
Commanding,	- 1,800
On other duty,	- 1,500
Leave of absence,	- 1,200

Major.	
Com'g reg't or post,	2,500
On other duty,	- 2,100
Leave of absence,	- 1,800

Captain.	
Com'g post or comp.,	1,800
On other duty,	- 1,500
Leave of absence,	- 1,200

First Lieutenant.	
Com'g com., A. D. C., Adj't, As't Qr. M., and A. C. S., when Act'g As't Qr. M.,	1,200
On other duty,	- 1,000
Leave of absence,	- 900

Second Lieutenant.	
Com'g comp., or performing staff duty, as above,	1,100
On other duty,	- 900
Leave of absence,	- 800

Bvt. Second Lieutenant.	
Com'g company,	- 900
On other duty,	- 750
Leave of absence,	- 600

Cadets.	
At all times,	- 350

Midshipmen.	
On sea service,	- 400
On other duty,	- 350
Leave of absence,	- 300

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	
The pay of army Surgeons and As't Surgeons, has recently been raised to correspond with the navy.	
Ass't Com. Subsistence.	
To receive in addition to pay in line, per annum,	- 100

No additional pay for the exercise of brevet rank.

Officers temporarily performing duties of a higher grade, to receive the compensation allowed to such grade, while actually so employed.

And the above yearly allowance to be in full for all compensation or allowance that shall be received under any circumstances whatever, by officers of the army, except for travelling expense, when under orders, for which ten cents per mile shall be allowed; and a reasonable commutation for quarters and fuel, when the same is not furnished in kind.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION FROM SHIPWRECK BY THROWING OIL ON THE WAVES.—Captain Pillsbury, of the schooner James Monroe, from New York for New Orleans, foundered in a severe gale September 19, between Florida and the Bahama Bank. The crew were fifty hours in the boat, and by throwing oil on the waves prevented her filling. They were humanely taken off by the bark Jones, of Boston, Captain J. C. Hardy, and arrived at Boston on Friday.—*N. Y. Star.*

A NEW DOCTRINE IN LAW.—The New York Times says: "A case has just been tried in the Marine Court, in which a seaman prosecuted his captain for damages for putting him ashore somewhere or other short of the port for which he had shipped, as a punishment for some slight misdemeanor. The jury, in opposition to the charge of the Judge, brought in a verdict against the captain for *false imprisonment*, and awarded the plaintiff \$25 damages."

A diving apparatus is preparing at Halifax for the purpose of searching for the wrecks of the French fleet lost on the coast of Nova Scotia in the year 1746. A Mr. Frazer is the inventor of the machine.

#### INDIAN TREATIES.

RETURN OF THE COMMISSIONERS.—We are indebted to a friend at Fort Gibson, for the following letter confirming the news communicated in our last paper, of the return of the United States Commissioners and Military Expedition from the Camanche country.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

FORT GIBSON, Sept. 12, 1835.

The United States Commissioners, Governor Stokes and General Arbuckle, agreeably to appointment, met at Camp Holmes, the Camanche and Tow-a-ash Indians, with delegations from the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Osages and Senecas, on the 20th ult. and entered into a treaty of peace between them and the Government, and also between the different bands of Indians on this frontier.

The Kio-a-ways left the council ground before the Commissioners arrived, supposed through fear; as it is thought that Cleremore, the head chief of the Osages, endeavored, through false misinterpretations, to make the wild Indians believe that it was the intention of the whites to kill them.

The Infantry left Camp Holmes on their return to this post, on the 27th ult. and the Dragoons on the 29th. Major Mason, with his command of Dragoons, arrived here on the 5th inst.; General Arbuckle and Governor Stokes, on the 10th, and Major Birch, in command of the Infantry, on this date.

#### From the Globe.

We learn that the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Western Indians, have returned to Fort Gibson, after having successfully accomplished the object of their mission. A treaty of amity was concluded by them between the United States and the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Osages, Senecas and Quapaws.—Nothing occurred to interrupt the general harmony, and all parties separated with good feelings.

There is no doubt but that this arrangement will be productive of happy effects. It is the first time these wild Indians have met upon such an occasion. They have heretofore kept the frontier in a state of alarm, and have attacked with equal impartiality, citizens of the United States and the Indians.

We learn that there are three families, or divisions, of these Indians, who inhabit the great western prairie. These are the Camanches, who are the most numerous, but who have no fixed or permanent villages, and follow the herds of buffaloes, with their moveable lodges, sometimes North and sometimes South of Red River.

The Witchetas, consisting of several bands, some living North and others South of Red River. Those north are the Towecash and Wachos. They have fixed villages, and raise corn and vegetables.

The Kioaways are the third family. They have no fixed residence, but wander from the Cross Timbers on the Arkansas, Canadian and Red River, to the Rocky Mountains: and are sometimes, though not often, found south of Red River. As many different terms have been used in designating these Indians, we have thought it would be acceptable to remove the confusion occasioned by an imperfect knowledge of them, and give their divisions as reported by the Commissioners.

From some cause not known, the Kioaways did not attend; but we learn that a deputation of their Chiefs was expected at Fort Gibson, to give their concurrence to the arrangement made.

We further learn that the Commissioners have very judiciously inserted a provision in the treaty, inculcating the desire of the United States upon the Indians, that they remain at peace with Mexico.

The Comet.—Halley's Comet is now plainly visible during the first part of the night, in the northwest.—According to Professor Joslin of Schenectady, it is honored, this bout, with an *extra tail*. The Schenectady Reflector says, "Though there are on record, some instances of comets having two or three tails, this is the first time in which any such phenomenon has ever been observed in connexion with the comet of Halley. We may expect a more particular account of this comet hereafter."



*Foreign Miscellany.*

**THE GRAND REVIEW AT KALISCH.**—The Emperor had arrived at Kalisch on the 19th, reviewed on the 20th the Curds and Cossacks, Don Cossacks, Georgians, and Circassians, of which a German paper gives the following account:—These troops, about 1,600 cavalry, performed many evolutions and sham fights, which presented the most picturesque military spectacle that Europe has seen since the middle ages. Conceive the gay-colored costume of 800 Curd horsemen, mingled with the richly dressed Cossacks and Georgians, and among them the shining silver helmets and coats of mail of 50 Circassian princes, with a constant firing of muskets and pistols often drowned in cries of "Allah" and "Hurrah," and you will have a faint idea of the scene. The image of war was complete the moment when the Curds, in two parties of 400 each, attacked each other, and so seriously contended for the standard taken at Erzeroum, that 20 generals and aids-de-camp in vain attempted to separate them, and at length their monarch himself, their Padishah, was obliged to ride in among them, to pacify and separate the combatants, who already had several wounded. These inhabitants of the frontiers of the empire now saw their sovereign for the first time, who called out and commanded several khans and princes. The most indifferent spectator can never forget the enthusiasm that sparkled in their eyes when the Emperor, accompanied by only two aids-de-camp, put himself at their head, and led several attacks.

On the 21st there was a grand parade of the whole corps of Gen. Rudiger, and of the cavalry of the Guard. The Emperor, in whose brilliant and numerous suite was the Duke of Nassau and Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, having ridden along the five lines, amidst the continued acclamations of the troops, gave orders to present arms, and then turning to the prince their victorious commander, embraced him in the front of the army, which loudly cheered him. The troops then defiled before the Emperor in the most beautiful order. His Majesty remained on the ground from eight till one o'clock. Among the distinguished persons present were General Baron Krluz, Count Witt, and the Emperor's physician, Baron Wylie. The Emperor has invited the Prince de Wasa, son of the ex-King of Sweden, to join the sovereigns at Kalisch. The prince has accepted the invitation, which is considered as very significant. The prince has been long since a lieutenant colonel in the Austrian service. The Aulic Council of War has conferred on him the title of Royal Highness; and honors are heaped upon him which hitherto were bestowed only on princes of the imperial family. Among his aids-de-camp is General Kintzenger, a noted abolitionist, who was aid-de-camp of Charles X.

The Archdukes of Austria, Charles and John, on the 3d inst., had set out for Kalisch, and were to have been followed by the Prince of Saxe Coburg and Count Nugent, generals in the Austrian service.

**GREAT SWIMMING.**—A short time since, says Galligani's Messenger, eight of the best swimmers of the Austrian garrison of Bregenz engaged for a wager to swim across Lake Constance, from that town in the Tyrol for Lindau, a distance of nearly six miles. They started at ten o'clock, and at three minutes before three o'clock a private soldier, named Tutaja, reached the bridge at Lindau. In 32 minutes afterwards he was followed by Lieut. Cepharrowitsch. The six others only went half the distance, and then were taken into the boats that attended them. The wind was blowing from the west, and the temperature of the weather was 17 degrees of Reaumur, or 70½ of Fahrenheit. This is perhaps the greatest distance ever traversed by swimming in fresh water. The two men who completed their task were perfectly blue when they landed, their pulse was scarcely perceptible, and several hours elapsed before their bodies resumed their natural heat.

A great change is to be made in the Turkish army; the troops are to have casques, instead of the red caps which they now wear.

Lieut. Gen. Count Foucher de Careil, recently died near St. Cloud, Paris. He was in the army from 1784 to 1815. In this long career he never received a single wound, and yet had twenty horses killed under him.

Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History is a work well known, having reached a second volume or series.—The author has collected a vast body of curious and amusing anecdotes, illustrative of the habits, instinct, and characters of birds, quadrupeds, and even reptiles and insects.

A third series has just been issued from the press in England, and will no doubt soon be reprinted in this country; the following extracts, which smack of the profession both on land and sea, will be found interesting:

**SAGACITY OF A DOG.**—Mr. Edward Cook, after having lived some time with his brother at Togsten, in Northumberland, went to America, and took with him a pointer dog, which he lost soon afterwards while shooting in the woods of Baltimore. Some time after, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, who continued to reside at Togsten, were alarmed at hearing a dog in the night. They admitted it into the house, and found it was the same their brother had taken with him to America. The dog lived with them until his master returned home, when they mutually recognized each other. Mr. Cook was never able to trace by what vessel the dog had left America, or in what part of England it had been landed.

**AN APPREHENSIVE DOG.**—During the late war, when the Leander frigate was stationed off Halifax, in Nova Scotia, there was an old Newfoundland dog on board. He had been attached to the ship many years, and several instances were recorded of his extraordinary sagacity and sense. The sailors one and all declared that he understood what was said, and the following circumstances would appear to prove it. He was a great favorite with the crew, and of course had been kindly treated. He was lying on the deck one day when the captain in passing by said, "I shall be sorry to do it, but I must have Neptune shot, as he is getting old and infirm." Whether there was any thing in the tone of voice which frightened the dog, I leave my reader to judge, but he immediately afterwards jumped overboard, and swam to a ship that was near the Leander. He was taken on board, and remained in it till he died. Nothing could ever induce him to return to the Leander. If the dog happened to be on shore, and any of her boat's crew came near the place where he was, he immediately made off, and nothing could make him approach his old acquaintances. The lady who told me the anecdote was at Halifax at the time, where the circumstance I am relating was the subject of much conversation. She herself heard it from the captains of both ships.

**INSTINCT OF A TURTLE.**—An officer of rank in the British army informed me that a ship which touched at the Island of Ascension on her way to England took in several large turtle, and amongst them one which from some accident had only three fins. It was in consequence called and known on board the ship by the name of the "Lord Nelson." It was marked in the usual way by having certain initials and numbers burnt upon its under shell with a hot iron, and which marks are known never to be obliterated. Owing to various causes the ship was a long time on her passage homewards, a circumstance which occasioned many of the turtle to die and most of the rest were very sickly. This was the case with the "Lord Nelson," and it was so nearly dead when the ship arrived in the channel, that the sailors, with whom it was a favorite, threw it overboard, in order, as they said, to give it a "chance." Its native element, however, appears to have revived it, for, two years afterwards the very same turtle was again taken up at the Island of Ascension. The proofs brought of the accuracy of the statement place its authenticity beyond a doubt; and it affords a most extraordinary instance of that wonderful instinct possessed by animals. When we consider the vast tract of waters this turtle had to pass through, and that the Island of Ascension is only a speck in the mighty ocean, it is impossible not to reflect with wonder upon the unexplained instinct which enabled so unwieldy and apparently so stupid an animal to find its way back to its former haunts.

**SAGACITY OF A MONKEY.**—In one of the late Sir William Hoste's letters, published in his memoirs, is the following: He says, a remarkable instance of a monkey's sagacity and feelings happened to two of our officers when shooting, and which, has determined me

never to shoot one as long as I live. Coming home after a long fog, the purser saw a female monkey running along the rocks, and immediately fired. She fell with her young one in her arms. The purser coming up, she clasped her little one close to her breast, and with the other one pointed to the wound which the ball had made, and which had entered above the breast. Dipping her finger in the blood and then holding it up, she seemed to reproach me with being the cause of her death, and consequently that of the young one, to which she frequently pointed. I never felt so much as when I heard the story, and it serves to show how strongly the parental feelings are implanted by nature even in the brute creation.

**ANECDOTE OF A RAT.**—The captain of a merchantman trading to the port of Boston, in Lancashire, had constantly missed eggs from his sea stock; he suspected he was robbed by his crew, but not being able to discover the thief, he was determined to watch his store-room. Accordingly (having laid in a fresh stock of eggs,) he secreted himself at night in a situation that commanded a view of his eggs. To his great astonishment he saw a number of rats approach; they formed a line from his egg-baskets to their hole, and handed the eggs from one to the other in their fore-paws. Almost every farmer's wife knows that eggs are removed by rats from a hen-house without breaking them.

**A SEA COW.**—We hear of the son of a sea cow often at sea, but have never met with the parent animal; not so Mr. Jesse, however. The following is a curious anecdote of the force of habit: A cow, which had been a long time on board a ship, was on her arrival at Portsmouth, lately landed and turned into a pasture field, where it was thought she would have enjoyed herself greatly. She, however, became very restless, refused to eat, and made her way to the shore, where she bellowed so loud and incessantly, that a boat was sent for her and she was taken on board again.

**A SEA-GULL ASKED TO BREAKFAST.**—It is remarkable how readily birds, even those who seldom frequent the haunts of man, may be brought to place some degree of confidence in him. The family of H. Peter, Esq., of Harlyn, on the north coast of Cornwall, one morning at breakfast time, threw a piece of bread out of the window to a stray sea-gull, which happened to have made its appearance at the moment; the bird ate the bread and flew away. The next day, at the same hour, he appeared again, and again fed and departed. From this time, for a period of eighteen years, the gull never failed to show himself at the window every morning at the same hour, and to stalk up and down till he had received his meal (a basin of bread and milk,) when he instantly took his leave till the next morning. The only time he omitted to do this was during the period of pilchards being on the coast, which lasted about six weeks in each year, and at this time he omitted his morning visits. At length he brought one of his own species with him to partake of his meal, and they continued to come together daily for about a fortnight, when they suddenly disappeared, and were never seen afterwards.

**LEAD LINES.**—The following suggestions on this subject are volunteered by a correspondent of the *Nautical Magazine*. The present mode of constructing the lead is, he says, wrong both in form and weight: "The usual deep-sea lead of 30lbs. should be 40, or perhaps even more. The common hand-lead of 7lbs. is of no use in bad weather, or the ship going fast: soundings are not to be depended upon by it; it should not be less than 10 or 12lbs., and more when a strong arm is using it. The form of the lead should not be, as it is, nearly square, or the edges just taken off; but it should be round. Many may not perceive that the old form contains about the largest possible quantity of surface to a given weight; and the latter the least; and that, consequently, the lead of the latter description, will go best up and down, much better than the former; and that, at great depths, this lessening of the surface is of more importance than at first sight may appear. Though not of so much consequence, yet it would be attended with advantage, to form the leads somewhat tapering from the base upwards. The deep-sea lead would come up, and tow astern, better; and, the hand-lead would be all the better to heave out, by having as much of its weight concentrated at its end as possible. The size of the common deep-sea line used on board merchant vessels is absurd; what necessity there can be for a twelve-thread line, (each thread of which will carry 100lbs.)? In

will perhaps be said, that they are not *always new*; but they should be half the size, and renewed twice as often. In deep soundings, the importance of this difference in the line would be felt, in a considerable degree, more than the additional weight, or alteration in form of the lead. The rapidity with which such improved leads and lines would go down, would astonish a seaman upon the first trial. And the diminution of pressure, or friction, upon the line, would cause (in a less degree) surprise in the hauling of it in. As respects the hand-line, it perhaps cannot be reduced much; or it would be liable to cut the hands in using it; but the smaller it is the better; and how far this can be carried must depend upon practice.

**DENNETT'S ROCKETS.**—The Committee of the Port of Newcastle Association for the Preservation of life from Shipwreck, visited the southern station on Thursday, and had a practice for instruction of the Rocket Apparatus recently placed at Blyth. Four rockets were fired, viz.—three of the three-pounders, and one of the twelve-pounders belonging to the Blyth station; and the result of the practice was to confirm the high opinion formed of this means of saving life, from the experiments conducted last year under Mr. Dennett's own superintendence. The day was foggy and unfavorable, and the practice was made under the disadvantage of a cross-wind. The object fired at with the three-pound rockets was only 38 feet wide, and the line was laid each time within ten, three, and two yards of it, and the rockets themselves fell at a point between the poles; distance of object, 150 yards, and the ranges were 153, 154, and 167 yards. The first two rockets were fired at an elevation of 40 degrees; the third one at 37 degrees. The line fouled at the first and second shots, and the elevation of the third was found to have been too low. On firing the twelve-pound rocket, the object was placed at 300 yards distance. The rocket ranged 354 yards, took out about 390 yards of line, and fell at a point between the poles (which were placed 70 feet apart), and the line was laid three yards to leeward of the leeward pole. The fog was so dense at this period that the rocket was visible for only half its range, and the practice was discontinued; the general result of it being, that under all the disadvantages of the trial, the whole of the rockets were placed within a diameter of forty feet, and if they had been fired at a vessel in distress, every line would have fallen on board of it.—*Newcastle Journal.*

**THE NEW NORTH CHANNEL.**—Amongst the numerous improvements and facilities which have recently been afforded to the mercantile community of Liverpool, none rank higher than the adoption of the North Channel, by which vessels can enter and leave the harbor almost at any period of the tide, instead of waiting for water to cross the bar in the Rock Channel, as formerly. This new entrance, although known for a number of years to several individuals, has only been brought into general use within the last few months. Great credit is due to the dock trustees, as well as to Lieutenant Denham, for the accurate survey, and the buoying and lighting of the channel, which now render the passage in and out of the port an affair of comparative ease and safety.

**IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.**—The following communication is from Mr. John H. Robertson, late commander of the barque *Minerva*, of Alloa: "When bound from Sydney to Manilla, on the 10th Sept. 1834, at two o'clock, A. M., the vessel struck on a coral rock (not laid down in any of the charts,) bearing from point St. Jago, island of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands, E. S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., four or five miles distant. Within half a mile of the rock there are seventeen fathoms. Point St. Jago lies in about  $13^{\circ} 41'$  north latitude,  $120^{\circ} 33'$  east longitude." Some years ago, an American ship was totally wrecked upon the same rock.

**FRENCH NAVAL FORCE ON THE COASTS OF SOUTH AMERICA.**—The Minister of the Marine, in answer to an application from the Chamber of Commerce of Paris for an augmentation of the naval forces on the different South American stations, in consequence of the late events at Para and Peru, has just stated that the government had anticipated the request; that the *Flore* which left Brest for Brazil in January, had gone to the South Seas, and was replaced at Rio Janeiro by the

*Syrene*, commanded by Admiral Dupotet; that three sloops and a brig under his orders were directed to proceed into the Pacific Ocean, and visit the different ports of Chili and Peru; that four other ships have been sent from France, Martinique, and Cayenne, to Para, to protect French commerce, and demand satisfaction for the insult offered to the Consul at that port; and finally, that the *Hermione* sloop of war was specially appointed to protect the whale fishery.—*French paper*

#### SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.

The following plan has been addressed, by Mr. John Galt, to the editor of the *Greenock Advertiser*:

"The fatal explosion of the Earl Grey steamer at the quay, has induced me to try if the principle of my pressure syphon, of which you had the goodness to insert some notice, could be applied to propel vessels, and the result has been so perfectly satisfactory, that I find myself actuated by humanity to make it public, that others may test the experiment, the simplicity of which is not the least of its merits, viz.:

"Take a cylinder, and subjoin to the bottom of it, in communication, a pipe—fill the pipe and the cylinder with water—in the cylinder place a piston as in that of a steam engine, and then with a Bramah's press, and a simple obvious contrivance which the process will suggest, force the water up the pipe, the pressure of which will raise the piston. This is the demonstration of the first motion.

"Second—When the piston is raised, open a cock to discharge the water, and the piston will descend.

"This is the demonstration of the second motion, and is as complete as the motion of the piston in the cylinder of the steam engine, and a power is attained as effectual as steam, without risk of explosion, without the cost of fuel, capable of being applied to any purpose in which steam is used, and to an immeasurable extent.

"The preservation of the water may, in some cases, be useful, and this may be done by a simple contrivance, viz: by making the cock discharge into a conductor, by which the water may be conveyed back at every stroke of the piston into the pipe, at the end of which the Bramah's press acts.

"My condition does not allow me to do more than to solicit that the experiment may be tested. Although no mechanic, I yet believe myself mechanician enough to see the application of the principle."

**PARTY TUNES.**—A drum-major belonging to a recruiting party of the 46th regiment has been tried by a court martial, and reduced to the ranks, for allowing party tunes to be played in the streets of Belfast.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

**THE PORTUGUESE NAVY.**—No less than 1 admiral, 14 captains, 17 commanders, and 46 lieutenants, have recently been dismissed from the Portuguese navy, on account of their Miguelite opinions; and under the pretext of old age, 3 admirals, 15 captains, 17 commanders, and 7 lieutenants, were placed on the retired list.—*United Service Gazette.*

**THE SUBMARINE VESSEL.**—The experiment with this machine took place at St. Ouen, as proposed. The vessel was repeatedly sunk to the depth of ten or twelve feet, and re-appeared on the surface at different points. M. Godde de Lincourt got into it, and remained there a quarter of an hour. He stated that he did not experience the least difficulty of respiration during his voyage under water. An official report upon the subject is about to be submitted to the French Government.—*London Athenaeum.*

#### ARMY.

Assistant Surgeon R. Clarke ordered from Fort Brady to Fort Gratiot, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Worrel.

Lieut. J. W. Barry, of the 1st artillery, appointed Assistant Quarter Master, vice Major H. Whiting, appointed Quarter Master.

Major Gardner's company A, of the 4th artillery, has been transferred from Fort Monroe to Fort Washington.

Lieut. Joseph R. Smith has been appointed Adjutant of the 2d regiment of infantry, vice Lieut. J. S. Gallagher, who has resigned his staff appointment,

#### NAVY.

The *St. Louis* and *Vandalia* were expected to have sailed from Pensacola, about the 5th inst. for St. Barts, to await the arrival of the *Constellation*.

Purser W. A. Bloodgood, late of the schr. *Enterprise*, has been ordered to duty on board the *Erie*.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, dated

"U. S. SHIP CONSTITUTION, }  
Gibraltar, Sept. 11, 1835."

"I have the honor to inform you that the *Constitution* arrived and anchored at this port, this afternoon, after a passage of twenty-three days from Sandy Hook.

"This ship sustains her high character for sailing.—The officers and crew are well, and all is peace and harmony on board."

#### RESIGNATION.

Alexander C. Blount, Midshipman, 19 Oct.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. ship *Ontario*, to his friend in Charleston, S. C., dated Rio, August 18th, says: "We are ordered to sail immediately for St. Thomas, on the Coast of Africa, to get the money from the Governor, who was bribed by the Spanish pirates, recently hung at Boston."

**Steam Passage to India.**—The first Mail from England to India, by way of Alexandria, arrived at Bombay on the 22d of April last, in 50 days. The time required for the passage is 17 days from Falmouth to Malta, 5 days from Malta to Alexandria, 20 days from Alexandria to Bombay including stoppage.

#### MARRIAGE.

At Brentwood, near Washington, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. MATTHEWS, JOSEPH C. WALSH, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of the late Hon. JOSEPH PEARSON.

#### DEATHS.

On the 6th inst. Lieut. CHARLES PETIGRU, of the 4th Artillery, on Ordnance duty, superintending the construction of the Appalacheicola Arsenal near Chattahoochee, Florida.

At his son's residence in Buck's county Pa., on the 31st ult., JAMES BOWEN, in the 83d year of his age. He was one of Gen. Washington's Life Guards at the battle of Brandywine, and at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at York Town.

In Dorchester, Mass, on the 10th inst., NATHANIEL BRADSHAW, aged 83, a revolutionary pensioner.

At New Orleans, on the 9th inst. Lieut. [W. M. A.] MOORE, of the Revenue Cutter *Ingham*.

In New York, on the 8th instant, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. GILBERT GROTECLASS, a soldier of the revolution. He entered the continental army in the 15th year of his age, and continued in it until the conclusion of peace. He was wounded at the battle of Yorktown. He maintained through life the character of an upright and faithful citizen.

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BENJAMIN HOMANS,  
Editor and Publisher.